

THE NORTHERN PRESS ON GEN. HUNTER'S PROCLAMATION. — We rejoice to find that the proclamation of Gen. Hunter is condoned by not only the entire Anti-Republican press of the North, but nearly the entire Republican press.

The fact indicates, what we have never failed to insist on, that the great body of the Northern people are sound at heart, and, at least when brought face to face with the attempt, will sanction no palpable invasion of the rights of the states by the general government or its agents. The President's disavowal of Gen. Hunter's proclamation is manifestly in accordance with the views and sentiments of an overwhelming majority of the people of the North. They disapprove the General's proclamation openly and heartily. They condemn the General himself as an usurper and an ass.

Herein is a threefold lesson,—a lesson of warning to the rash ministers of abolition, of encouragement to the President, and of hope and inspiration to the loyal men of the South. We trust that all concerned will lay the lesson to heart.

IMPORTANT ELECTIONS TO-DAY.—To-day an election takes place throughout Virginia, where a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Attorney General are to be chosen, and county officers in all the counties. Gov. Pierpoint, Lieut. Gov. Polley, and Attorney General Wheat are candidates for re-election, without opposition, they having been selected for these offices by the people's delegates in the June convention and given ample satisfaction.

The Legislature of Virginia, which has been in session at Wheeling, adjourned last week, and the intelligence says that its next meeting will be at Richmond, and that before many weeks the Governor will issue a proclamation to occupy the Executive committee, from which it is expected to expel John Letcher. The new constitution will then be enforced and the reign of treason be ended in the Old Dominion.

In accordance with the laws of Tennessee, the people of that State to-day will vote for Judges of the Circuit, Criminal, and Chancery Courts, and also for Supreme Judges, who will be chosen Union men, who will apply to Gov. Johnson for their commissions, and not to Isham Harris, and will be ready and willing to take the oath to support the Constitution and the Government of the United States. The Nashville Union, which speaks the sentiments of Gov. Johnson, assures all enemies of the Union that it is utterly idle for them to base any hopes upon this election, and that under no state of case will any office be suffered to pass into the hands of disloyal men or men who sympathize with the rebellion. The proposition which it lays down, that the offices within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government are not "the friends exclusively of that Government," is unquestionable, and therefore every man will be recognized as an enemy who aids, abets, or countenances the Southern Confederacy.

Thus we find the two great States of Virginia and Tennessee, the immediate neighbors of Kentucky, and linked to us by every tie of consanguinity and friendship, are about to resume their legal functions, and their citizens will exert their franchises unaided by any power that protects the Constitution from infringement and the Government from treacherous attacks. The restoration of law and order, and of the blessings of a halibut-box uncontrolled by terrorism or unflinching by fawning favor, is the blessed result which has followed the patriotic action of the people of Virginia and the wise moderation, foreign, and firmness of Gen. Andrew Johnson of Tennessee.

A correspondent, whose communication under the signature of "A Critic" we published earlier in the Journal of to-day, puts to us several interrogatories, which he requests us to answer. We very cheerfully comply with his request.

To our correspondent's first interrogatory, we answer emphatically No. The nation that men have a right derived from the government to work in league with a conspiracy to overthrow the government is a monstrous absurdity. It just, it would nullify the right of national self-government, and make treason a political franchise.

We answer our correspondent's second interrogatory also in the negative. The conspiracy of the state in the interest of a conspiracy against the government is not less criminal and may be more injurious than the more active conspiracy on the stump. Both alike are offenses against the power and dignity and safety of the Commonwealth and the Republic.

Our correspondent's third interrogatory we likewise answer negatively. No organization plainly in the interest of this gigantic conspiracy against the government can be justly permitted here under whatever guise. The recognition of such an organization as a simple political party would not only be a weakness but a crime. To prohibit the discussion of treason on the stump, and arrest the propagation of treason by canvassing, while leaving in full blast the organization of which speakers and canvassers were but the emissaries, would be to prostrate and invigilate the tree of treason, instead of cutting it up by the roots.

In answer to our correspondent's final interrogatory, we have at present but a word to say. In our judgment, the proper course for the loyalty of the states in their relations with the rest of the United States, and that State to take the stump in every country, and uphold, by every argument and device we can possibly invent, the cause of the South.

Those who shall underhand deliberately to discuss treason on the stump or to propagate treason by canvassing or to plot treason in concert or actively to promote the existing conspiracy in any other mode, is provided always that the offence is palpable, to proceed simply in the manner usual in the case of violations of the law; namely, bring the case to the notice of the nearest proper authorities, and commit the case to them. We know that the proper authorities in such cases are resolved to do their duty, with moderation and discretion, indeed, but vigorously and thoroughly. In their purity and ability our loyal citizens may safely confide.

It must not be supposed that in those remarks we have forgotten the formal assurance of the General Assembly in September last, that "no treason shall be committed by the people of the states." We remember this, and would have it always except as we ourselves choose to remember it. The policy thus prescribed by the Legislature is a wise one, and should in no instance be departed from by citizen or officer. Let it be faithfully observed in letter and in spirit. Let "no citizen" be molested on account of his political opinions. When, however, the "political opinions" of a "citizen" break out into acts of palpable and dangerous offence against the laws and well-being of the nation, the case becomes entirely different, and should be treated accordingly. It is to such cases alone that our remarks apply. And even here we would have the authorities act with as much temerity as vigor, and with clemency as justice.

But we would have them act, and act with thoroughness. The government out of tenderness to the citizens must not prove false to itself, for in losing the government the citizens would lose everything. In this, as in most other things, the golden medium is hard to strike, but this, too, like, in most other things, there is nothing left but to aim at the true work with honest motives and a resolute will. And thus must each hold our authorities to it.

A late number of the Richmond Enquirer has an editorial article urging that the Confederate arms shall strike for the North and support themselves by foraging upon Northern soil.

And this is exactly what the rebel forces, if successful, would do. As everybody knows, they would, if they could, penetrate the loyal portions of the country and take possession of every kind of property they could carry off. What a contrast there is between the conduct of the rebel armies and that of the armies of the Union.

The rebels among us are clamoring for the cessation of the Union and the Constitution. That's all very well, but don't they tell us in every other breath that there is no Union and no Constitution?

No cup of coffee was ever better settled than the rebellion will be. Gen. Halleck shall have struck it one grand blow.

In a few weeks an important election will be held throughout Kentucky for civil and judicial officers, in which hands will be placed the entire administration of justice. It is of great importance, therefore, to the Union, honor, and safety of the state, that none but loyal men should be elected. The object of the loyal to being to punish those who have aided in the rebellion, stolen the property of our citizens, and made war upon the State, will be paralyzed, if by any inhumanity, the sympathies with the Southern Confederacy, or those who, under the disguise of "Southern rights," advocate a dissolution of the Union, are allowed to obtain supremacy in our judicial or executive departments. There are, all over the State, men who boldly and defiantly maintain their hostility to the Federal Government, and take every occasion to foment their seditions before the people. It is time that such as these should be silenced. There are others, too, who, after active participation with the rebel army in the war against the Union, have returned to their homes and remain unmolested. Some of these we feel called upon to particularize, and we would remark, that, where we are not personally cognizant of the facts, our information comes from the most unimpeachable sources. T. H. Ginter, of Elizabethtown, is at the train which was captured last September at the battle of Lebanon Junction, at which time they crossed the bridge over the Bullitt River. A day or two later this Ginter ran off with others from Hardin County, taking with them the two locomotives and cars which the marauders had forcibly taken from the employees of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company. He remained at Bowling Green until about a month since, where, according to his own acknowledgement, he acted as Secretary to Gen. Buckner. Since his return he has had the effrontery to present himself as a candidate for Town Clerk in Elizabethtown, and came with one vote of being elected. He has been County Commissioner, and since his return has been exercising the duties, although the office was vacated by an act of the last Legislature.

William Shavers, also of Elizabethtown, and deputy sheriff of Hardin county, went off with the same raid, and took the oath. He has returned to assert, on various occasions, that he knew at the time that "he was a traitor to God and man." He openly acknowledges that he is a member of the Southern Confederacy, a member of the gang belonging to the State, which was stolen from Buckner's campment at Madison's Hill by the State Guard, knowing them to have been stolen. He is now a candidate for the Sheriffship in Hardin county, and is travelling all over its districts holding forth his treason and his sectional sympathies on all occasions.

A. M. Brown, another resident of the same town, and clerk of the circuit court, is a most impudent and covert rebel, and has done more to incite to rebellion than any one else, except, perhaps, one other high functionary of that country. This Brown had a nephew, originally a loyal man, who had charge of the station at Munfogsville, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, but he changed his principles by trading in an agreement with his uncle to trade as partners in contraband goods, after the road was blocked by order of the Treasury Department. The nephew has since been incarcerated in the Mandeville jail for his overt acts of treason, when, in justice, the uncle should have been thrown to the dead or wild animals. This malignant traitor is exposed for the clear-sight by that old, tried, and experienced lawyer, Mr. Samuel Hayratt, who has treated with so many indignities and so much meanness by the rebels that last fall he was compelled to fly from Haleck and cut off their supplies."

The Hon. Edward Stansbury has received his commission as Military Governor of North Carolina, and is doing the noblest work for his native State that Andrew Johnson is doing for Tennessee. Mr. Stanley's letter, on leaving California, is a production which will charm the hearts of the people of the old North State. He says he goes on a mission of love to a people which declared, in 1775, out of love for the Union, "that the cause of Boston was the cause of all." Then Massachusetts, to Mr. Stanley's words, "had no sectional bias, but would spare the rebels 'lest slavery suffer'?" Surely not. The supposition, if soberly indulged, would be a ridiculous absurdity. The Tribune cannot soberly indulge it. The Tribune's argument is simply a spurious quibble.

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"It is clear from the language at present used by the seceders, both in and out of Congress, that they expect great mercantile benefits from the results of the blockade of the South by the Union."

AN EXPLANATION OF OWNERS CONCERNING THE CONFEDERATE BLOCKADE.—We have the following extracts from the results of the recent visit of Gen. Davis to Owen, and the surrounding counties. He left this town on Friday last with a detachment of forty House Guard cavalrymen, and entered Owen very unexpectedly to the rebels of this vicinity on Saturday afternoon. He arrested five or six of the leading rebels of Owen. W. C. Davis, of the 12th Tennessee, and Captain W. C. Davis' visit to Owen, Tripple and Henry, was productive of much good, and we confidently expect even more salutary results from his presence in the seat of rebellion in Kentucky.

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TUNSTALL STATION, VA., May 21.

The pickets of the enemy were driven across Bull Run, and the rebels were pressing advancing in that direction. The enemy attempted to regain the post by the use of their artillery, but were repulsed with great loss. They retreated with the woods on each side of the bridge.

The advance under Gen. Stevenson reached New Market, where the rebels had crossed the Chickahominy, which at that point is a side of the river.

But, had found no enemy in force this side of the Chickahominy, which at that point is a side of the river.

He was compelled to turn back to a good state of cultivation. Six pieces of artillery were found posted on the opposite bank, but his purpose was to drive them off, and he did so, and retired one mile from the bridge and encamped.

During the day, while driving in the enemy's camp, he had one man killed and two wounded.

The rebels returned this morning early with the intent of making a lengthy march. What route they took, it is not necessary to state, but the headquarters of Gen. McClellan told us that the rebels had crossed the Chickahominy, in front of which city is supposed to be encamped the main body of the rebels.

If they had done so, it would have been almost universally acknowledged to be the case.

The weather is now fair, and the day when they will have an opportunity.

WASHINGTON, May 21.

Volumes of despatches are received from the Gulf to-day. The rebels principally to the rear of the lines of the Union army, and the tails of their movements are now fully known with the capture of New Orleans.

The news of the capture has been judicially distributed over the country. Going up so far as Vickburg, for purposes which it would be impossible to state.

It is from the documents that Com. Faragut carried out his instructions to the letter, and was able and cheerfully satisfied by all under him.

Our forces had occupied Pensacola, and the rebels promised that the citizens should behave themselves.

The rebels had evacuated the place on hearing that the steamer the day before were going to run up the river, and the aqueducts and mortar fleet would soon follow.

Commander Porter left Ship Island the 10th instant, and the Sachem for Mobile Bay, for the purpose of fixing a place the mortar fleet to be, as well as a place for the ships to run in when they should arrive.

Great excitement seemed to exist within the fortifications of the day.

There was reason to believe that Fort Gaines was evacuated, and that the troops there were leaving to reinforce those at Mobile.

WASHINGTON, May 21.

Pensacola has given to the facts in the case of French Minister's visit to Richmond, which were so much discussed in the country and in Europe. M. Mercier had no instructions from his Government, nor had he the instructions of his Government to return to Richmond. M. Mercier, conversing with Mr. Seward, expressed his regret that he could not see him, and said that he had no time to speak with him on the subject of the new and expectations of the insurgents. Mr. Seward said he could go without any objection from his crew, and that he would be willing to go to him.

The following is taken from the American's paper:

"The Speaker—the gentleman from Indians is dead. He died yesterday, and the cause of death is unknown."

"Mr. Collier caused the alleged interpolator to read as follows—

"Mr. Vorhees—Whenever the gentleman from Pennsylvania—

"I do not yield to the gentleman,

"Mr. Vorhees—You shall yield. I denounce the master's statement as false, and I demand as the Speaker—the gentleman from Indians is dead. He died yesterday, and the cause of death is unknown."

"The following is taken from the New England Journal of Law:

"The rebels are to be emasculated from St. Louis and committed to the flames."

NEW YORK, May 22.

Promised resources have been made and received from most of the Governors of the New England States, calling for additional men to meet the demand of the War Department.

WASHINGTON, May 22.

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NEW YORK, May 22.

From indications made yesterday, it is to be expected that the rebels will fall back on the fort and fall back on Fort Randolph, and the Lutheran Church, which was occupied at that time by the rebels, will be captured by the rebels.

It is also reported that the St. John Episcopal Church, and demolished the upper works of a fort at Vicksburg.

The captain, mate, pilot of the Mariner were somewhat injured, but no lives lost. The Mariner's whole conduct in the transaction was discreet, loyal, and friendly.

WICHITA, May 22.

A destructive tornado occurred at two o'clock in the evening, mowing and demolishing the Lutheran Church, which was occupied at that time by the rebels, and fall back on Fort Randolph, and the Lutheran Church, which was occupied at that time by the rebels, will be captured by the rebels.

Officers of the militia, who went down the river yesterday with a flag of truce, returned with the telegraph office that Jackson was about sending regiments from Stanton to Covington, in which case Col. Covington would be captured by the rebels.

The rebels had evacuated the place on hearing that the steamer the day before were going to run up the river, and the aqueducts and mortar fleet would soon follow.

No explanation was offered as to why our flag was used, and the rebels were compelled to give up the flag of truce and return to the rebels.

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